



MARAC

Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference

Volume 49 | No. 4

FALL 2020

ISSN 0738-9396

Mid-Atlantic Archivist

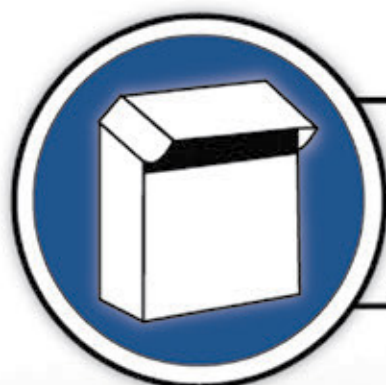
Delaware | District of Columbia | Maryland | New Jersey | New York | Pennsylvania | Virginia | West Virginia



Inside:

- 1 From the Chair
- 2 Meet the MARAC Archivist
- 4 Book Review: A Matter of Facts: The Value of Evidence in the Information Age
- 6 Southern Voting in Postbellum America: An Archives Tale
- 10 Staying Current with Research in the Time of COVID
- 11 Getting Involved with MARAC
- 12 Caucus News
- 18 New Members
- 19 Treasurer's Report
- 20 Image Credits





HOLLINGER METAL EDGE

Archival Storage Materials

The Quality Source



hollingermetaledge.com

1-800-862-2228

1-800-634-0491

**Don't let price determine the products you want.
We will Beat all competitor's Prices.**

From the Chair

JENNIE LEVINE KNIES

MARAC Chair



I am always planning several steps in the future, and when I was first elected chair-elect in 2019, I began making notes about potential goals for my term as chair, as well as topics for *Mid-Atlantic Archivist* columns. While I maintain that many of my original ideas have some merit, I am finding it difficult to muster much enthusiasm to focus on anything that is not an immediate concern or pandemic-focused. I know many members are feeling the same.

The MARAC officers, in conjunction with the Steering Committee and the conference committees were forced, once again, to make the decision about canceling another MARAC conference. April 2021 seems very far off, but we felt that given the uncertainty regarding the next several months, it was irresponsible to forge ahead with an in-person meeting. In March 2020, when we decided to cancel the Harrisonburg meeting, the idea of moving that content to a virtual setting seemed daunting. Nonetheless, the Steering Committee started informally investigating online offerings, comparing notes when given the opportunity to attend a virtual conference, noting what worked, what did not work, and tracking the features that we might like to see a MARAC conference provide.

While we still do not know all of the details, I can promise that MARAC will continue to offer outlets for virtual educational programming and member networking. In July and August, the Communications and Education Committees hosted their first two "Occasional Webinars." These events are designed to provide an alternative for those whose presentations or workshops were canceled due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Anyone may suggest a topic and we welcome any submissions (<https://forms.gle/nFYKqvXKMAMggTGG7>). The Membership Committee hosted a series of "New Member Orientations" online in August, with offerings at different times of day to accommodate various schedules. The Diversity and Inclusion Committee hosted a very successful online discussion on safe and ethical collecting in June and hopes to provide additional discussion opportunities this fall. Several MARAC Caucus Representatives have been holding well-attended virtual meetings. And for those members who like to write instead of talk, MARAC has launched several special interest E-lists that will provide a place for MARAC members to discuss specific topics of interest. Our five inaugural lists are: Collaborate, Diversity, E-Records, MAA-Topics, and Mid-Career.

Members can join any E-list on their own through their member account on the MARAC website, but if you need guidance, please contact our administrator, Sara Predmore, for more information at administrator@marac.info.

MARAC is working to ensure that our membership is as invested in the organization as the elected officers and all the volunteers who contribute to these initiatives. This past spring, the Membership Committee conducted a member survey—the first member survey in eight years. The Committee compiled the results and will present its findings at a virtual Town Hall on Friday, September 25 at 1 p.m. The Fall Business Meeting will be held on Friday, October 30, from 11 a.m.- 1 p.m., using Zoom, and is open to all members.

One of my original goals as chair was to increase transparency and attempt to break apart any barriers to involvement in MARAC. This is an organization that has provided me with so many opportunities during the course of my career, along with lifelong friendships. I was fortunate to have mentors along the way who encouraged me to join conference committees and to run for elected positions. Last year we completed a major overhaul of our Operations Manual, and part of the motivation was to demystify the work that our volunteers carry out at all levels of the organization. Many members do not realize that the minutes from both our Steering Committee and Business Meetings from the last 15 years are available on our website: www.marac.info/minutes. If you truly want to learn more than you ever wanted to know about the inner workings of MARAC, they are an illuminating read.

2020 has been a difficult year. MARAC will adapt to support our members in new ways. As your chair, I remind all members that I am willing and able to write letters of support to institutions or advocacy statements to support archival causes. Please feel comfortable contacting me at chair@marac.info with thoughts, suggestions, or concerns.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jennie Levine Knies". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Jennie Levine Knies
MARAC Chair

MEET THE MARAC ARCHIVIST



MARAC Archivist Dr. Joni Jones Floyd. Photograph courtesy of Dr. Floyd.

BEGINNING WITH THE WINTER 2021 ISSUE, *THE MID-ATLANTIC ARCHIVIST (MAA)* WILL TRANSITION TO A PRIMARILY DIGITAL PUBLICATION WHERE ONLY INSTITUTIONAL SUBSCRIBERS WILL RECEIVE PRINT COPIES.

The issues will still be available online to all members and, thanks to the MARAC archivist, Dr. Joni Jones Floyd, and the Access and Outreach Services team in Special Collections at the University of Maryland Libraries, all *MAA* back issues will ultimately be uploaded to the Internet Archive and readily accessible. *MAA* readers will be able to flip through all back issues online like a hard copy publication, editors will be able to see the number of page views per issue, and a wider range of download options will be available from Kindle to DAISY (print-disabled users) to EPUB.

Dr. Floyd began her role as MARAC archivist in September 2019. She is based in Special Collections and University Archives at the University of Maryland Libraries, College Park. Dr. Floyd received her bachelor's degree from American University and both her master's and doctoral degrees from UCLA. She was appointed by former Maryland Governor Martin O'Malley as executive director of the Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture in 2009. Dr. Floyd also served as director of the Banneker-Douglass Museum, the state of Maryland's official museum of African American heritage.

This past summer, the editors of the *Mid-Atlantic Archivist* asked Dr. Floyd a series of questions, including ones about her role as the MARAC archivist and the archives profession.

What records are in the MARAC Archives? What is the extent of the collection?

The University of Maryland (UMD) has served as the archival repository for MARAC's records since September 1978. The collection (1972-2019) contains the operating records of MARAC and includes the records of the Steering Committee, other MARAC committees and task forces, publications, conference programs, and business meeting records. Photographs and memorabilia are also considered. In addition to *MAA* back issues, MARAC's digital materials at UMD include conference presentations in DRUM (Digital Repository at the University of Maryland), and UMD has archived MARAC's website since 2011 using Archive-It.

How may MARAC members or other researchers access the collection?

Anyone wishing to access the collection should begin with the online finding aid: <http://hdl.handle.net/1903.1/1262>. It is updated as new material is received.

All unincorporated accessions have been inventoried and are available upon request, which should be addressed to me directly (jfloyd19@umd.edu).

DR. JONI JONES FLOYD

Are you still accepting new material? Who should send new records and when?

Yes, new materials are still being accepted. I am working on a schedule for transferring materials from the Steering Committee Drop Box and for receiving records from the chairs of other committees and task forces. This schedule will be a part of an updated acquisition profile, which will include protocols for MARAC members who may want to help fill in collection gaps or to donate memorabilia. The plan is to accept this material twice a year: likely July and January. I hope to make this profile available either as link from the finding aid or on the MARAC website—ideally both.

Have you encountered any surprises in the MARAC records?

I really only have had five months to begin to familiarize myself with the collection before the shutdown, so, unfortunately, the answer is “not yet.” However, I did enjoy seeing the photographs from the MARAC Hospitality Suite shared with me by Lauren Brown, the MARAC historian. I am sure Lauren would love to answer this question.

As serving as the MARAC archivist is not your full-time position, please share a little about your responsibilities for your primary position as curator, Maryland & Historical Collections at the University of Maryland.

I am responsible for over 300 archival and manuscript holdings, which span the history and culture of the state of Maryland, of various historic preservation associations, and of multiple women's rights organizations. As part of the UMD faculty I: provide instruction, support the university through service, and produce scholarship. I am also responsible for continuing SCUA's commitment to community archives. Most recently, I was named co-chair (with University Archivist Lae'l Hughes-Watkins) of The 1856 Project, which manages UMD's participation in the Universities Studying Slavery global initiative.

You shared your thoughts on MARAC's June 16 virtual forum about safe and ethical collecting during times of crisis. Do you have any additional guidance or comments that you would like to share about archivists thoughtfully and mindfully collecting materials documenting Black Lives Matter, anti-racism protests, or the COVID-19 pandemic?

If you do not have a relationship with an organization or an individual, now is not the time to begin collecting; it's the time to build trust. One way to do so is to offer to “share your mic,” to borrow a phrase. Now is the time to think about how you or your organization can amplify the voices of those from whom you want to collect eventually—or, ideally, to assist them in instituting their own documentation program.

For those who will collect, resist the idea of collecting only materials documenting pain, protest, and trauma. Be sure to contextualize your collecting plan by also documenting the triumph or even the whimsy of an individual or group.

Outside of archives, history, and cultural preservation, what are your interests? Describe an ideal leisure experience.

Leisure? Not so much. I spend my free time helping my hometown preserve its history. I come from a neighborhood that dates back to Reconstruction and was named after my maternal grandmother's family. Even now, about 85 percent of the residents are related. It is challenging but very gratifying work!

An ideal leisure experience would be a long weekend with my spouse: one part tennis; one part historic site visit.

A MATTER OF FACTS: THE VALUE OF EVIDENCE IN AN INFORMATION AGE

BY LAURA A. MILLAR, SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHIVISTS AND AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 2019.

Reviewed by Sharmila Bhatia

These days we cannot avoid a debate about facts. Our news media is continuously debating facts, truths, and trustworthiness of information. In the midst of a raging pandemic we hear arguments about wearing masks and social distancing, yet very little against the value of handwashing so we can only hope everyone is washing or sanitizing their hands. Laura Millar wrote *A Matter of Facts: The Value of Evidence in an Information Age* long before COVID-19 or coronavirus was declared a world-wide pandemic. She writes about events that have challenged the role of trustworthiness and evidence in information and which has become much more apparent with recent events.

Archivists document the past through facts and evidence. Millar begins her book by discussing what it means to live in a post-truth age, where feelings and opinions are given more weight than evidence. Our digital lives bombard us with information, yet much is not grounded in facts or evidence, and when we are presented with evidence it's a challenge to know if we can trust it. Millar explores recent and past events linking truth to evidence: Cambridge Analytica's mining of Facebook data; the 2019 U.S. Department of Justice report by Robert S. Mueller on the investigation of Russian interference in the 2016 U.S. election; the 2008 financial crisis in Iceland; the Pentagon Papers; the Canadian Truth and Reconciliation Commission; and the Guatemalan Historical Archive of the National Police, to name a few.

Beyond the truthfulness, evidence can be manipulated, altered, or cause harm. Millar describes how manipulation of statistical data can have broad ramifications. Although Andrew Wakefield's paper on autism has been discredited and retracted because of

faulty data gathering and analysis, many parents have chosen not to vaccinate their children, and cases of measles have continued to rise. The fear of vaccinations and the lack of trust may have implications for our future if people refuse to be vaccinated against the coronavirus when the vaccine becomes available.

Millar provides many examples of records being destroyed either on purpose or accidentally and the impact on evidence. Zora Neale Hurston wanted her papers burned after her death, fortunately

a friend rescued the papers and they are now at the University of Florida. The 2018 Camp Fire in California destroyed countless records such as legal, financial, and medical files. She notes the 1973 fire at the National Personnel Records Center which destroyed military records for many U.S. veterans. Family members looking for evidence of a veteran's service oftentimes have to use alternative sources and may have difficulty in locating valid and truthful documentation.

According to Millar, recordkeeping is often based upon the following assumptions: laws of evidence, the guarantee of access and privacy, existence of evidence, the evidence is safe through our preservation methods, the technology we use is stable, and finally that technology will provide solutions.

Millar is writing for the future and understands that recordkeepers will have to manage, preserve, and make accessible electronic information, but at the same time recognizes the environmental impact of storing data and the legal implications of retaining information. She advocates for laws and regulations that require public officials to create authoritative and trustworthy evidence, and to manage that evidence.

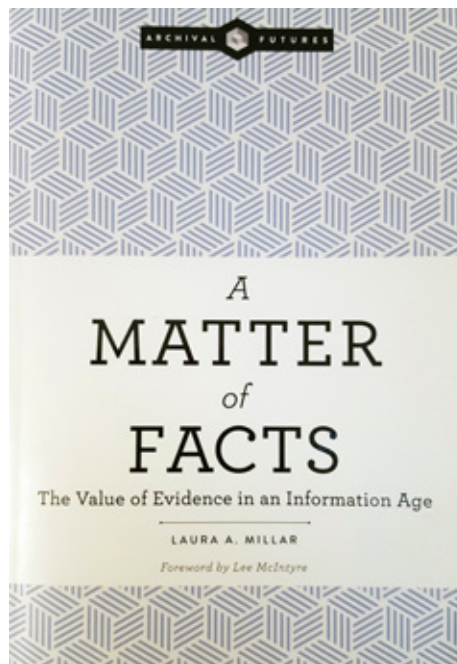


Image courtesy of Sharmila Bhatia

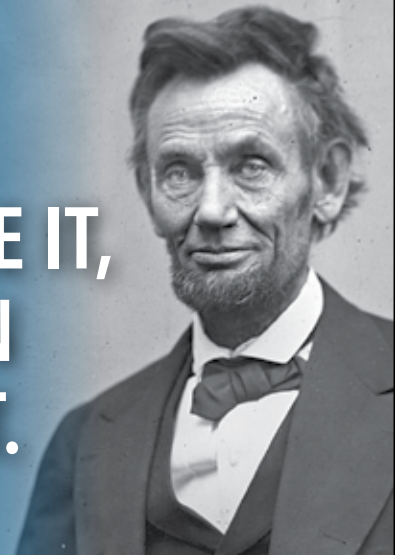
Millar writes in an easy conversational style deftly illustrating the vital need for recordkeeping to document evidence. Despite the many examples of lost evidence, lack of trustworthiness, and the overwhelming challenge of managing all of this information, Millar ends with her vision of the future in which “trustworthy evidence helps supports democracy, transparency, accountability” and calls for society, not just archivists, to help preserve the documentary evidence.

A Matter of Facts, jointly published by the Society of American Archivists and the American Library Association, is the first volume in the Archival Futures series. The series is intended to begin a discussion among archivists, librarians, curators, and information specialists about the preservation of records that document human activity.



We Scanned Marilyn.
We Converted Nixon.
We Cleaned Up Elvis.
HONEST

**IF YOU
CAN SEE IT,
WE CAN
SCAN IT.**



Meet high image standards
(including FADGI 4-star) with
Crowley's award-winning scanners
and digitization services for still
media collections of all sizes.



**DIGITIZATION
PRODUCTS**



**DIGITIZATION
SERVICES**



**SUPPORT
SERVICES**

240.215.0224

www.thecrowleycompany.com

Southern Voting in Postbellum America: An Archives Tale

by Donald A. DeBats, *University of Virginia*, Cara Griggs, *The Library of Virginia*, and Sarah John, *University of Virginia*



George Caleb Bingham, *The County Election* (1852), showing a viva voce election.

In 1870, the Fifteenth Amendment enfranchised African American men across the United States.

Archival records from Virginia and Kentucky can reveal much about those first votes of African American men in the postbellum South and help us to understand why their political participation in Virginia and Kentucky, like the rest of the South, dropped precipitously by the turn of the century and whether or not the Fifteenth Amendment was truly another false promise that, by 1900, left a New South standing on black disenfranchisement.

The Civil War transformed the American South. Slavery ended with the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution on December 6, 1865, but the South also faced devastation following the many battles that were fought throughout the region that resulted in the loss or destruction of property, land, and infrastructure, as well as an enormous loss of life.

Efforts to reunite the country had an impact upon voting laws. Suffrage developed differently in Virginia and Kentucky because

of their allegiances during the Civil War. Kentucky was a border state and remained a part of the Union, even though there were many Confederate sympathizers. Virginia seceded from the Union and had to be readmitted to the United States. The federal government's efforts to reunite the country included new suffrage laws. The 1867 Reconstruction Acts required universal male suffrage, ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, and new state constitutions. Yet, the equality that was intended by Reconstruction ended quickly. In 1883, the Supreme Court declared the Civil Rights Act of 1875 to be unconstitutional, arguing that racial discrimination did not violate the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. In addition, in the decades after the Civil War, there was anti-Union sentiment, racism, violence, and tension between socio-economic classes that prevented true equality.

African American Suffrage in Virginia

Prior to the end of the Civil War, African Americans—sometimes with the support of whites—began organizing to gain the right to vote, and they attempted to vote in elections immediately following the war. This activity culminated in the Colored State Convention in Alexandria in August 1865. Suffrage was

List of Colored Voters Registered at Rural Point, Precinct in				Hanover			
DATE	NAME	AGE	SEX	RESIDENCE	Age of Male	Age of Female	Age of Child
1879	1. Cephus Younger	27	M	Belmont	27	27	Transferred from Todd County
2	2. Chesapeake Wm	27	M	"	27	27	"
3	3. Clarke Chas	23	M	"	23	23	"
4	4. Coleman Joe	22	M	"	22	22	"
5	5. Cosby Kary	21	M	"	21	21	"
6	6. Cooks Major	22	M	"	22	22	"
7	7. Carter Sam	27	M	"	27	27	"
8	8. Carter Fitzhugh	21	M	"	21	21	"
9	9. Cunningham Albert	22	M	"	22	22	"
10	10. Cosby J S	21	M	"	21	21	"
11	11. 2. Cauthorn Balth	21	M	"	21	21	"
12	12. Carter Albert	21	M	"	21	21	"
13	13. Collins Daniel	21	M	"	21	21	"
14	14. Coleman Wm	21	M	"	21	21	"
15	15. Chamberlain Thos	21	M	"	21	21	"
16	16. 2. Chapman J	21	M	"	21	21	"
17	17. Carter Sam	21	M	"	21	21	"
18	18. 2. Cephus J	21	M	"	21	21	"
19	19. Coleman John	21	M	"	21	21	"
20	20. 2. 2. Cash Albert	21	M	"	21	21	"
21	21. 2. Cephus James R	21	M	"	21	21	"
22	22. 2. Cephus Henry	21	M	"	21	21	"
23	23. 2. 2. Carter Joe	21	M	"	21	21	"
24	24. 2. 2. Claiborne James	21	M	"	21	21	"
25	25. 2. 2. Coleman Sam	21	M	"	21	21	"
26	26. 2. 2. Carter Robert	21	M	"	21	21	"
27	27. 2. 2. Carter Wm	21	M	"	21	21	"
28	28. 2. 2. Cary Brites	21	M	"	21	21	"

Roll of Voters Registered at				Precinct in			
NAME	AGE	SEX	DATE	NAME	AGE	SEX	DATE
Sept 1, 1879	1	Male	1869	30	Female		
Sept 2, 1879	2	Male	1872	30	Female		
Sept 3, 1879	3	Male	1873	60	Female		

Magisterial District				County, Virginia			
NAME	AGE	SEX	DATE	NAME	AGE	SEX	DATE
Hanover	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Hanover	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Hanover	60	60	60	60	60	60	60

List of Voters				Precinct in			
NAME	AGE	SEX	DATE	NAME	AGE	SEX	DATE
1. Robert Gardner	27	M	1879	1. Robert Gardner	27	M	1879
2. William A. A.	27	M	1879	2. William A. A.	27	M	1879
3. Charles A. A.	27	M	1879	3. Charles A. A.	27	M	1879
4. W. A. A.	27	M	1879	4. W. A. A.	27	M	1879
5. James A. A.	27	M	1879	5. James A. A.	27	M	1879
6. John A. A.	27	M	1879	6. John A. A.	27	M	1879
7. George A. A.	27	M	1879	7. George A. A.	27	M	1879
8. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879	8. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879
9. James A. A.	27	M	1879	9. James A. A.	27	M	1879
10. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879	10. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879
11. James A. A.	27	M	1879	11. James A. A.	27	M	1879
12. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879	12. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879
13. James A. A.	27	M	1879	13. James A. A.	27	M	1879
14. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879	14. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879
15. James A. A.	27	M	1879	15. James A. A.	27	M	1879
16. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879	16. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879
17. James A. A.	27	M	1879	17. James A. A.	27	M	1879
18. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879	18. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879
19. James A. A.	27	M	1879	19. James A. A.	27	M	1879
20. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879	20. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879
21. James A. A.	27	M	1879	21. James A. A.	27	M	1879
22. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879	22. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879
23. James A. A.	27	M	1879	23. James A. A.	27	M	1879
24. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879	24. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879
25. James A. A.	27	M	1879	25. James A. A.	27	M	1879
26. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879	26. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879
27. James A. A.	27	M	1879	27. James A. A.	27	M	1879
28. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879	28. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879
29. James A. A.	27	M	1879	29. James A. A.	27	M	1879
30. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879	30. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879
31. James A. A.	27	M	1879	31. James A. A.	27	M	1879
32. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879	32. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879
33. James A. A.	27	M	1879	33. James A. A.	27	M	1879
34. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879	34. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879
35. James A. A.	27	M	1879	35. James A. A.	27	M	1879
36. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879	36. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879
37. James A. A.	27	M	1879	37. James A. A.	27	M	1879
38. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879	38. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879
39. James A. A.	27	M	1879	39. James A. A.	27	M	1879
40. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879	40. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879
41. James A. A.	27	M	1879	41. James A. A.	27	M	1879
42. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879	42. Robert A. A.	27	M	1879

Top to Bottom:
Hanover County, List of Colored Voters, Rural Point, 1879-1902.

Hanover County, List of Colored Voters, Rural Point, 1902-1936.

Poll book from the April 25, 1870 election in Hadensville, Todd County showing voters, candidates voted for, and annotations about the race of the voter.

ultimately gained as a part of the federal Military Reconstruction Act of March 2, 1867, which called for universal male suffrage. Because the Act also called for a new state constitution, the opportunity to vote came quickly, and 105,832 freedmen registered before that first election. On July 6, 1869, another referendum was held, and most sections of the Constitution of 1869 were approved. This constitution provided for universal male suffrage for those who had been residents of Virginia for at least one year. At the same time, 30 African Americans were elected to the General Assembly.

Virginia chipped away at voting rights in the years that followed, requiring a poll tax between 1876 and 1882 and adopting strict rules over how to cross off a name on a ballot in order to vote against someone by 1894. In addition, there was voter intimidation and stuffing of ballot boxes, resulting in voter apathy.

By 1900, white elites began to push for a new constitution for reasons that included feeling forced into accepting the Constitution of 1869, concern over monopolies, and a desire to limit suffrage to ensure certain outcomes. Contrary to past procedure, the constitutional convention simply declared the new constitution to be in force instead of having it approved by a referendum. Suffrage remained limited to male citizens who were at least age 21, but the new constitution also included a poll tax and the demonstrated ability to explain a section of the constitution that was chosen by the registrar.

Records held by the Library of Virginia demonstrate a precipitous drop in the number of voters over time. Not every locality has a complete set of records at the Library of Virginia, but the records of District 1, or Rural Point, in Henry Magisterial District provide a case study. In 1867, there were 527 voters on the rolls; African American voters outnumbered white voters by 85. Two years later, white voters outnumbered African American voters by 37. After the ratification of the Constitution of 1902, the total number of voters dropped to one-fifth of its earlier total of over 1,000, and there were more than four times more white voters than African American voters.

Virginia's 1902 constitution remained in effect for nearly 70 years, although there were amendments over time. On July 1, 1971, a new constitution, which removed many restrictions on suffrage, went into effect and remains so today. In 1970, the voting age dropped to 18 with the ratification of the Twenty-Sixth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

African American Suffrage in Kentucky

Kentucky differed from Virginia in when African American men were enfranchised and how they voted once enfranchised. The key difference was that Kentucky, a border state that remained (mostly) loyal to the Union, was exempt from the federal Military Reconstruction Act that required Virginia and the other secessionist states to adopt new constitutions that enfranchised black men. By contrast, Kentucky's Constitution of 1850, which further codified slavery and restricted the suffrage to white men, remained in place until 1891. Like Virginia, slavery ended

in Kentucky with the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment; unlike Virginia, African American men were enfranchised in Kentucky only with the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment in March of 1870.

For historians and archivists, the most intriguing difference between black enfranchisement in Virginia and Kentucky is the mode of voting that African American men first encountered. Kentucky's 1850 constitution stipulated "*viva voce*" voting—voting by voice.¹ One by one, each voter read aloud his choice of candidates for each office, in front of a crowd of onlookers. In poll books, election clerks carefully wrote the name of each voter as he appeared on the platform and recorded his vote with ticks or numbers in columns under the candidates for each office. These poll books, the official records required of all *viva voce* elections, are the best record we have, or could have, of past political behavior. Kentucky is unique, using *viva voce* voting for the first 20 years of African American suffrage. It was abandoned only in 1893.² Only in Kentucky can we identify how individuals actually voted and uncover how African American men used their power as newly enfranchised voters.

The poll books we have examined as part of the FirstVote project³ from Garrard and Todd counties in Kentucky tell us two things about the first generation of African American voters. Firstly, African American men grasped the vote eagerly and often turned out at a rate equal to, and sometimes above, the participation rate for white men. At the April 25, 1870, election in Todd County, the first election in the United States in which African American men could vote, 55% of eligible black men turned out to vote; compared to 56% of eligible white men.

Additionally, where they were able to join with white voters to create a cross-racial Republican majority, black men continued to vote despite election day violence directed against them. In Garrard County, Republican leaders were able to hold together an alliance of African American men and white men to win the county nearly 80 percent of the time in state and federal elections between 1870 and 1900. In the last election for which poll books survive, in the Garrard town of Lancaster in the gubernatorial election on August 3, 1891, black turnout was 14 points higher than white, with African Americans casting 119 (64%) of the 187 votes for the Republican ticket.

In Kentucky, no new requirements for voting were enacted between 1870, when African Americans were enfranchised, and the adoption of its new constitution in 1891. That document made two significant changes: municipalities could impose a poll tax, which some did, and others did not, and those incarcerated for a criminal offense lost the right to vote. On the other hand, the new constitution also reduced the residency requirement for voting. Instead, the provisions in the new constitution to replace

1 Virginia's Constitution of 1851 also mandated *viva voce* voting. Article 3, section 4 of the Constitution of 1864 replaced *viva voce* voting with ticket voting. By 1865, the Constitution of 1864 applied to all of Virginia.

2 Oregon also continued to require oral voting after the Civil War, but as a territory Oregon banned both slavery and free black settlement. There were virtually no African American voters in Oregon before oral voting was ended in 1872.

3 Poll books and findings can be explored on the FirstVote website at <http://firstvote.iath.virginia.edu>

viva voce voting with the Australian secret ballot and to create a registration system perhaps had the greatest suppressing effect on African American participation, which is something we are exploring in our research.

Conclusion

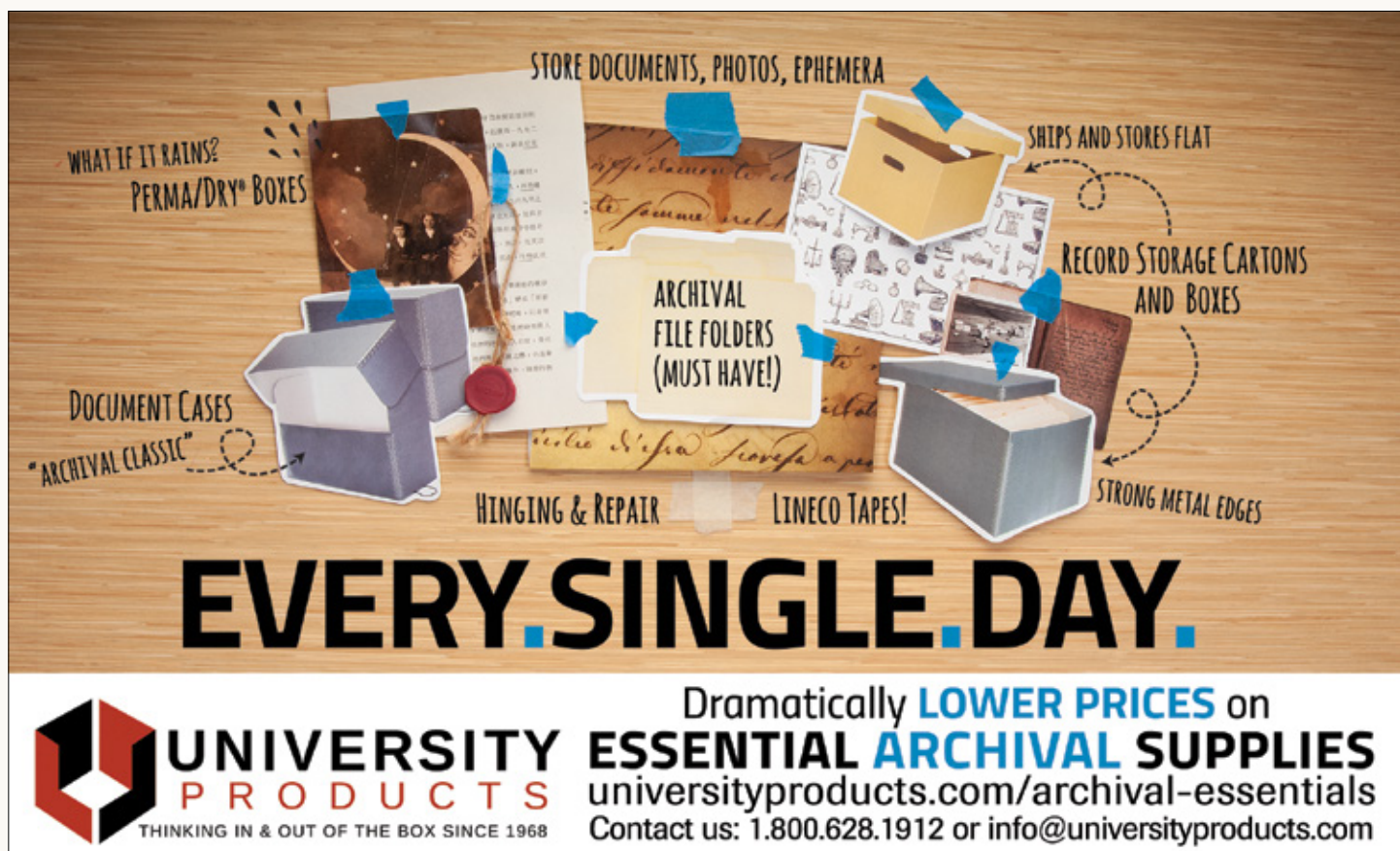
In the end, as all the history books tell us, the Fifteenth Amendment was betrayed. Some states, North and South, were more vicious about this than others. Virginia, the first colony (1762) to explicitly deny the suffrage to African Americans, was vicious and effective in disenfranchising them at the turn of the twentieth century.

The work reported here about registration numbers in Virginia and voting in Kentucky tells us that African American men embraced the vote exactly as the creators of the Fifteenth

Amendment hoped. Voting persevered in the face of sometimes violent opposition. The expulsion of African Americans came not in Reconstruction, not in the post-Reconstruction years, and indeed not in the nineteenth century. The instigators of this, the greatest disenfranchisement in American history, were the elitist reformers, sometimes “Progressives” and sometimes just modernizers, North and South, in the early twentieth century.

Acknowledgements

The authors wish to thank the Spring 2020 MARAC Program Committee for including us in their program. We are grateful for the help of PC member Steven Gentry, who helped us to create a conference session, and to the editors of *The Mid-Atlantic Archivist*, who provided us with the opportunity to share our work after the cancellation of the Spring 2020 MARAC conference.



WHAT IF IT RAINS?
PERMA/DRY® BOXES

STORE DOCUMENTS, PHOTOS, EPHEMERA

SHIPS AND STORES FLAT

RECORD STORAGE CARTONS AND BOXES

ARCHIVAL FILE FOLDERS (MUST HAVE!)

DOCUMENT CASES
"ARCHIVAL CLASSIC"

HINGING & REPAIR

LINECO TAPES!

STRONG METAL EDGES

EVERY.SINGLE.DAY.

UNIVERSITY PRODUCTS
THINKING IN & OUT OF THE BOX SINCE 1968

Dramatically **LOWER PRICES** on
ESSENTIAL ARCHIVAL SUPPLIES
universityproducts.com/archival-essentials
Contact us: 1.800.628.1912 or info@universityproducts.com

STAYING CURRENT WITH RESEARCH IN THE TIME OF COVID

by E. K. Adams, New Brunswick Free Public Library

All of us are now making use of the array of tools and procedures that provide protection from the COVID-19 virus. Masks, wipes, hand sanitizer, social distancing, tape marking six feet on the floor, acrylic barriers, and more are all familiar items in the arsenal employed to keep us as safe as possible in our work environments.

Among the latest discussions, there has been much chatter about the size of the virus particles, how far they will travel, and how long they will stay in the air. This is more worrisome in environments with a continuous flow of staff, patrons, or visitors. Although masks and social distancing address much of this, there are times when humans must approach nearer than six feet or a room is not airy enough to produce an elevated level of safety.

There is concern that virus can piggyback on particulate matter. The dirtier the air in a room, the less safe it is. Some of this can be addressed by opening windows, installing HEPA filters in the air conditioning/heating systems, and completely and thoroughly cleaning ductwork. There is, however, additional ongoing research and technology that has come to my attention and may be of interest to others.

Ultraviolet light kills virus and bacteria efficiently. Germicidal ultraviolet light, at ~254 nm kills but is hazardous to human skin and eyes. A paper published in late June from Columbia University Irving Medical Center, supported by the Shostack Foundation and by a National Institutes of Health grant, indicates that the germicidal property of far-UVC ~207-222 nm is also effective but not harmful to humans.¹ This suggests that far-UVC may be a good way to address the concerns of airborne virus particles for seasonal coronaviruses (structurally similar to the SARS-CoV-2 virus that causes COVID-19) and for other viruses, like influenza, in our public places. This has potential implications for sites such as medical facilities, grocery stores, and schools, but, especially important for our profession, for libraries, archives, and museums.

The study suggested the potential of using overhead far-UVC lamps in indoor spaces to reduce the risk of person-to-person transmission of coronaviruses. I conducted research online and companies are already developing and marketing both hanging lamps and table lamps that state they employ far-UVC

technology. According to the manufacturers, at least some have effective areas of 400 square feet, and function to clean the indoor air of virus and bacteria particles.

During my research, I also located two other types of devices that companies say use far-UVC technology that were not specially mentioned by the study. The first is wands for institutions that have materials being handled by staff and patrons. Companies market these wands to reduce the need to isolate, wipe vulnerable material, and save time and costs for repetitive activities. Companies also are promoting gates. Placed at entrances, patrons and/or staff raise their arms and turn completely around. This is said to treat surface microbes.

As these devices were not mentioned by the study, additional thought or research is needed on their efficacy.

As noted, the materials we and our patrons touch is a concern. The REALM (REopening Archives, Libraries, and Museums) Project is a COVID-19 research collaboration between OCLC, the Institute of Museum and Library Services, and Battelle.² In three phases lasting nearly 18 months, REALM is researching how long the COVID-19 virus survives on materials found in libraries, archives, and museums. This includes hard and soft book covers, DVD cases, plain paper inside closed books, archival folders, Braille pages, magazine pages, and storage containers.

The results of how long the virus is detectable on the surface of these circulating and non-circulating materials is mixed thus far. It depends upon such factors as the type of material and whether it was stacked or not stacked during quarantine. Test results have suggested quarantine periods of more than six days for some items that were stacked.

I expect our 'new normal' future may include more pandemic and certainly ugly flu seasons. I also expect us to be more aware of research and studies that effect our professional activities and day-to-day work.

2

<https://www.webjunction.org/explore-topics/COVID-19-research-project.html>

¹ Buonna, Manuela, David Welch, Igor Shuryak, David J. Brenner, *Far-UVC light (222 nm) efficiently and safely inactivates airborne human coronaviruses*. Scientific Reports 2020; 10: 10285. Published online 24 June 2020. DOI:10.1038/s41598-020-67211-2.



GETTING INVOLVED WITH MARAC

Even in the midst of the global craziness, this is a perfect time to get involved with MARAC. Most committee work is completed by email or video chat. The Nominations and Elections Committee (NEC) is working hard to create another wonderful slate of candidates. The amazing work completed by MARAC is only because of volunteers like you! Do you want to be more involved in your regional professional organization? Do you know someone who would like to serve as an officer or committee member?

Not sure what a position or committee does? Please check out our link for the nominations form which has handy links that explain what each position and committee does.

If you have any questions or would like to nominate yourself or someone else, please fill out this form (<https://go.rutgers.edu/maracelection>) or contact NEC Chair Tara Maharjan (tara.maharjan@rutgers.edu) by Friday, November 6, and include "2021 MARAC Elections Nomination" in your subject line.

THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS ARE AVAILABLE:

OFFICERS:

- Chair-Elect, 1 year as Chair-Elect then becomes Chair 2nd year
- Secretary, 2-year term
- Meetings Coordinator, 2-year term
- Members-at-Large, 2-year term
- Diversity and Inclusion Coordinator, 3-year term

COMMITTEES:

- Arline Custer Memorial Award Committee, 3-year term
(2 positions available)
- Distinguished Service Award Committee, 2-year term
(1 position available)
- Finding Aid Award Committee, 3-year term
(2 positions available)
- Nominations and Elections Committee, 1-year term
(3 positions available)
- Scholarship Committee, 3-year term
(2 positions available)

Caucus News

DELAWARE

NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

The University of Delaware Libraries, Museums and Press has completed migration of its online exhibitions to a Wordpress platform available at: <https://exhibitions.lib.udel.edu/>. The robust collection includes 10 newly created Wordpress sites, 70 exhibitions migrated from Omeka, and 130 legacy HTML/HTM exhibitions that are web-archived via Archive-It. The Library's first online exhibition dates to 1996—"Trade Catalogs at the University of Delaware Library"—and is an example of an archived exhibition. Advanced search features of the site are in the works, but basic searching and browsing are now functional.

The most recent online exhibition is "Votes for Delaware Women: A Centennial Exhibition," (<https://exhibitions.lib.udel.edu/votes-for-delaware-women/>) commemorating the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The exhibition presents Delaware's suffrage story with pro- and anti-suffrage arguments and features many unsung activists, including African American suffragists in the state. Voting is the theme of another exhibition, "Trail to the Voting Booth: Political Campaign Ephemera," forthcoming in fall 2020.

One of the activists featured in "Votes for Delaware Women," Alice Dunbar-Nelson (1875-1935), was named a Delaware woman of the century by *USA Today*. Documenting a prolific career in journalism, education, literary work, and activism, Dunbar-Nelson's papers have attracted researchers to Delaware from around the world. The University is collaborating with the Rosenbach and the Free Library of Philadelphia to explore Alice Dunbar-Nelson's legacy through a major exhibition and programs this fall. For more information, please visit "I Am an American! The Authorship and Activism of Alice Dunbar-Nelson" (<https://rosenbach.org/alicedunbarnelson/>).

► **Caucus Representative**
Diane E. Bockrath
(302) 658-2400 ext. 328
dbockrath@hagley.org

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

► **Caucus Representative**
Anne McDonough
(202) 516-1363 x309
amcdonough@dchistory.org

MARYLAND

PEABODY INSTITUTE LAUNCHES STREAMING COLLECTIONS

The Peabody Institute of the Johns Hopkins University has launched a streaming site to provide access to audio and video recordings of Peabody performances, campus events, and other unique collections.

Since going online in fall 2019, Peabody's streaming collections have grown to more than 500 online resources, the vast majority of which are of recent concerts and degree recitals at the Peabody Conservatory. Recordings are prepared by audio engineers and video editors and then submitted to the Arthur Friedheim Library Archives for preservation in Preservica and streaming access hosted by AVP's Aviary.

The growth of video production services at Peabody is a natural extension of its audio recording program, which has captured all major campus events since the 1960s. In recent years, Peabody has installed video cameras in all five concert halls and equipped staff to produce recordings and a select number of live-streamed events. Thanks to some partially automated captures, recordings are typically made available for streaming to the campus community within about three weeks of the event.

The streaming service has been well received by the Peabody campus community, especially after the campus closed in spring 2020 because of the coronavirus pandemic. Students were able to access video recordings of their recitals from home, and the Institute drew on some archived concert videos to hold online watch parties for the public. The Institute will use the platform to host new student-produced recital videos in fall 2020 while the campus remains closed.

When the pandemic pushed most performing arts activities online, Peabody began the ArtReach initiative to collect and share self-produced videos of music and dance performances by students, faculty, and alumni in response to the crisis. Many of the videos of living-room performances that the Peabody community shared on social media have been submitted to the ArtReach archival collection for preservation and ongoing access. Several of these have already been added to the ArtReach streaming collection.

Library workers involved in preparing resources and configuring new systems are pleased to see the fruits of a multi-year expansion of digital preservation activities. In less than one year, there have been more than 15,000 plays of online media files from the library's streaming collections. The growth in digital preservation services has also boosted the library's capacity

to manage digital content and prepare for other reformatting projects, such as an audiocassette collection of oral histories with local African American musicians that is being digitized. Peabody's streaming collections are online at <https://streaming.peabody.jhu.edu/>. Some recordings of public-domain works are available to all users; other resources are restricted to the Peabody community. Contact peabodyarchives@lists.jhu.edu for more information.

► **Caucus Representative**
Mark Coulbourn
 (443) 794-7797
kcoulbou@umd.edu

NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY DIGITAL NEWSPAPER PROJECT RECEIVES NEH GRANT

The New Jersey Digital Newspaper Project was awarded a \$251,536 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to continue its work as part of the National Digital Newspaper Program into 2022. The project will contribute

100,000 pages of digitized historical New Jersey newspapers to the Library of Congress' Chronicling America website. The project is a partnership between Rutgers University Libraries, the New Jersey State Archives, and the New Jersey State Library. Caryn Radick and Tara Kelley, both Special Collections and University Archives at Rutgers University Libraries, are the project director and co-principal investigator, respectively.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH JERSEY HISTORY & GENEALOGY CENTER

Like many repositories, staff have primarily been working from home to make New Jersey history available through online collections at MMTlibrary.org for the benefit of researchers, genealogists, educators, and students. Twitter followers of @NJHistoryCenter gain access to vintage postcards, photos of historic events and local neighborhoods, genealogy tips, and historic maps and atlases.

History Center staff are also connecting virtually with the Morristown & Morris Township Library's YouTube subscribers to explore specific collections, offer tips for researching family histories, revisit past presentations by local historians, and gain insight on how to preserve family papers.





ATLAS SYSTEMS

Library Excellence Through Efficiency

You have a job to do.

We help you do it.

When you need help with **ArchivesSpace**, you shouldn't have to think about how big or small the challenge is. Whether your ArchivesSpace project is a small step or a giant leap, Atlas Systems can help.

Help: “We installed the application, but would like some help using it.”

Help: “We have legacy data in multiple silos and in different formats.”

Help: “We don't have the server capacity to run the application, or our IT department doesn't want to deal with it.”

Help: “We're up and running, but not sure we're using ASpace to its fullest potential.”

Help: “We have a special ArchivesSpace project we don't have the time to do.”


FREE ArchivesSpace Software Hosting Trial Offer

Visit atlas-sys.com/aspace-trial for details

To get the help you need—big project or small—contact us at ASpace@atlas-sys.com.

www.atlas-sys.com/archivesspace

Atlas ArchivesSpace Services

- > Training & Support
 > Migration
- > Implementation
 > Hosting
- > Data Conversion
 > Custom Consulting

Atlas Systems is an ArchivesSpace Registered Service Provider.

Caucus News

In addition, the North Jersey History & Genealogy Center recently acquired the records of the Gay Activist Alliance in Morris County (GAAMC). Formed during the aftermath of the 1969 Stonewall Riots, Gay Activist Alliance chapters organized within several states to push for an end to discriminatory laws, offer support services, and provide a venue for social activities. GAAMC remains active and is New Jersey's largest operating organization for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals.

► **Caucus Representative**
Tara Maharjan
(908) 458-7734
tara.maharjan@rutgers.edu

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CAUCUS HAS ZOOM CAUCUS MEETING

On August 7, approximately 20 members of the New York caucus met on Zoom. The meeting allowed for the new representative to introduce herself to the members of the caucus as well as provide some updates from the Steering Committee. Jen Palmentiero, of the Southeastern New York Library Resources Council, also provided an overview and update for caucus members of the work of the Empire Archival Discovery Cooperative, a central repository being developed for the finding aids of cultural heritage organizations in New York State. A joint Zoom meeting with the New Jersey caucus also was held September 11.

► **Caucus Representative**
Margaret (Meg) Snyder
(914) 366-6357
msnyder@rockarch.org

PENNSYLVANIA

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA UPDATES

Like many institutions, The College of Physicians of Philadelphia closed in March due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It closed at the end of the day on March 12, 2020, with only a few hours' notice for staff. Historical Medical Library staff spent the day securing the collections, thoroughly cleaning workspaces, and attempting to grab any files needed to work from home for an undetermined amount of time.

In addition, the Library staff has been reduced by half: our reference librarian resigned in April, and our college librarian

resigned at the end of July. The remaining staff returned to the building, two days a week, beginning the week of August 10.

As you may imagine, it's been challenging for us as collections staff to come up with engaging, thoughtful digital projects over a five-month period, but here are some highlights:

Our former college librarian developed work projects during closure for four Visitor Services (VS) staff. VS staff transcribed early 19th-century student notebooks documenting infectious disease knowledge. These texts were digitized under the CLIR grant, *For the Health of the New Nation...* the Library received in partnership with PACSCL. The final step in this project will be to link the digital surrogate and the transcription to the bibliographic record. An example of this can be found at <https://bit.ly/2S7i3Gi>.

Library staff transcribed follow-up studies of patients with nerve injuries from the Silas Weir Mitchell papers (MSS 2/241-03), given to patients who lost limbs during the Civil War. Read our blog post, "I Can't Say" here: <https://bit.ly/3dNrK4E>, and view the questionnaires here: <https://bit.ly/35FmJJ3>.

The Library recently launched a new digital exhibit, "Documenting #COVIDPHL at The College of Physicians of Philadelphia." This living exhibit documents the College's reaction to the COVID-19 pandemic, beginning with its closure effective end of day March 12. Browse the exhibit here: <https://bit.ly/cpp-covidphl>.

The Library reopened to researchers on September 8, with new COVID-19 guidelines in place. Read our policies here: <https://collegeofphysicians.org/library/policies>.

Mütter Museum staff restored and relocated the portraits of Drs. Henry M. Minton and Nathan F. Mossell to a place of prominence within the Museum. Henry McKee Minton, MD, was the first pharmacist at Philadelphia's first Black hospital and founded Pennsylvania's first Black-owned and operated pharmacy. Nathan Francis Mossell, MD, was the first African American graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School and helped found Philadelphia's first Black hospital. The Museum is planning a small exhibit which will honor the Black voices erased from the history of medicine in Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY EXHIBITS AND PROJECTS

Pennsylvania State University recently created two new online exhibitions. Both were originally meant to be physical exhibitions, but their formats were shifted in response to the pandemic.

“Earth Archives: Stories of Human Impact” (<https://sites.psu.edu/eartharchives/>) coincides with the 50th anniversary of the first Earth Day in April of 1970 and explores the intersection of the environment, human activity, and the documentary record. “Celebrating the ADA: The Legacy and Evolution of Disability Rights & Lived Experience at Penn State” (<https://sites.psu.edu/celebratingada>) explores the first 100 years of national disability rights and movements and their impact on the Penn State University community, including resources to proactively learn and influence future efforts.

Another digital project, “Beneath the Surface and Cast in Steel: Forging the American Industrial Union Movement,” provides researchers unprecedented digital access to Pennsylvania State University’s repository of archival records and material sources. With the generous sponsorship of the Council of Library and Information Resources Digitizing Hidden Collections Grant, the Pennsylvania State University (PSU) Special Collections Library and its partners have digitized a series of historical records that document the nexus of the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA), the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (SWOC), and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers (AA) in forging the Congress of Industrial

Organizations (CIO), securing fundamental rights for the American worker, and indelibly shaping the nation’s perception of what work is.

These collections demonstrate the contributions of labor unions, leaders, and individual workers. The materials document the struggle for workers to establish safety regulations, obtain health care insurance, and secure pensions, among other key victories of the labor movement. While such rights may now seem commonplace, the individual narratives that comprise these records reveal the precarious nature of American workers at the front lines of organizing and activism in a period when retribution, state and corporation sponsored violence, and discrimination represented business as usual for American workers. It is located at <https://sites.psu.edu/industrialunionism/>.

NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

Renovations at Hillman Library are progressing on Pitt’s campus and the Archives & Special Collections facilities on the 3rd floor have been completed. The new space includes: a new exhibition gallery, the reading room, rare books stacks, and a new technology equipped classroom for instruction and public programming.



YOU HAVE A JOB TO DO. WE HELP YOU DO IT.

Researchers want to
find it, request it, see it.

So now, more than ever, you might need to make the case for Aeon. By enhancing services for users, increasing staff efficiency, and improving security of valuable collections, Aeon customers say that Aeon pays for itself.

That’s why more than 100 institutions now use Aeon. To learn more about why you should join them, visit www.atlas-sys.com to request an Aeon demo or sign up for an Aeon online event or course.

HOW WILL AEON HELP US ENHANCE SERVICE?

HINT:

Integration with your institution-wide systems makes it easy for researchers to place online requests in advance and order and pay for digital images online.

HOW WILL AEON HELP US INCREASE STAFF EFFICIENCY?

HINT:

Aeon automates tasks that were previously done manually, eliminating the need for paper call slips, enabling remote management of requests, and facilitating the gathering of meaningful statistics.

HOW WILL AEON HELP US IMPROVE SECURITY?

HINT:

No more manual recording of your items since Aeon provides robust tracking of where items are at a specific time and who used them last. Plus, Atlas hosting provides PCI compliance and added security for payment processing.

A glass display case containing political memorabilia. At the top is a semi-circular arrangement of many small flags. Below that is a large blue sign with white text that reads "MONDALE FOR FERRARO". Underneath the blue sign is a smaller sign that reads "CLINTON GORE '92". The case is filled with various items, including buttons, a book, and other small objects. The case is set against a wall with a window in the background.

Recent acquisitions at Pitt include two significant new literary collections.

grinnell@pitt.edu

Mid-Atlantic Archivist | 16

VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA ROOM, FAIRFAX COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY UPDATES

While the library was closed from mid-March through mid-June, teleworking Virginia Room staff: transcribed oral histories; transcribed, scanned, and rehoused negatives and slide collections; indexed funeral home ledgers and old card files of late 19th- and early 20th-century city directories; as well as pinch hit for Fairfax County Office of Emergency Management by taking and transcribing meeting notes. The staff also responded to numerous requests for genealogy research and mid-20th century Fairfax County property tax assessment requests. There were virtual staff meetings and others for professional development. Some created instructional videos on genealogy resources, as well as humorous ones, such as the rubber duck mascots marching in the annual City of Fairfax 4th of July parade, a library tradition.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS RESEARCH CENTER, GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY RECEIVES GRANT

The Special Collections Research Center (SCRC) at George Mason University Libraries is excited to announce they are the recipient of a grant of \$334,720 from the National Endowment of the Humanities' Humanities Collection and Reference Resources Program for the "Preserving the Legacy of James M. Buchanan" project (<https://www2.gmu.edu/news/584746>). SCRC will advertise for a project archivist for a two-year faculty position to lead processing the over 200 linear foot collection.

NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MARY WASHINGTON

The University of Mary Washington's (UMW) Special Collections and University Archives (SC&UA) staff has been actively engaged since March in capturing and preserving response to the current public health crisis and has put out its Call to Contribute project to the greater campus community.

Since the pandemic began, the Department has worked to gather and save content produced by UMW, such as instructional videos covering the effects of COVID-19 on society, social media, and website updates. Student employees have provided critical help by transcribing and captioning video content for the project. We have also extended the invitation to all UMW community members to donate records of individual experiences.

UMW's SC&UA staff has provided remote services all summer and will continue to do so for as long as virtual learning and teleworking remain the preferred course of action. The Department began offering research room visits by appointment only the week of August 24.

► Caucus Representative

Amanda Brent

(916) 622-3897

abrent3@gmu.edu

WEST VIRGINIA

► Caucus Representative

Lori Hostuttler

(304) 293-1116

lohostuttler@mail.wvu.edu

Preserving Collections Nationwide

Conservation Treatment

For books, photographs, manuscripts, maps, parchment, and works of art on paper

Imaging Services

Digitization of cultural heritage collections.
Careful handling of fragile materials

Audio Preservation

Digitization of audio media using
traditional and optical-scanning technologies

Preservation Services

Assessments, training, consultations,
disaster assistance



NEDCC
NORTHEAST DOCUMENT CONSERVATION CENTER

100 Brickstone Square | Andover, MA 01810 | (978) 470-1010

www.nedcc.org

Welcome New Members!

JUNE 2020

Gwenlyn Coddington	McDaniel College
Sarah Dansberger	Baltimore Museum of Art
Angel Diaz	Penn State University Libraries
Keith Gorman	Georgetown University
Rose Oliveira	University of Virginia
John Perosio	NARA
Brian Quann	University of Maryland MLIS
Alexandra Zukas	Self-employed

JULY 2020

Stephanie Akau	Library of Congress
Miriam Cady	West Virginia University
Pamela Cummings	Louisiana State University Online
Maura Doyle	Self-employed
Sarah Graff	American University
Brianna LoSardo	Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Newark
Robert McInnes	Westminster Theological Seminary
Megan McShea	Self-employed
Jen Palmentiero	Southeastern NY Library Resources Council
Sarah Ponichtera	Seton Hall University
Christopher Shea	Gallaudet University
David Williams	Williams Paterson University
Lewis Wyman	Library of Congress
Christine Yu	Molloy College

AUGUST 2020

Kathryn Antonelli	HSP/PACSCL
Willem Kalbach	National Park Service
Jennifer Michell	Washington and Lee University School of Law
Nicole Milano	Weill Cornell Medicine
Alan Munshower	Virginia Tech
Julie Rockwell	Johns Hopkins University
Hallel Yadin	YIVO Institute for Jewish Research/University of Missouri

Treasurer's Report Fiscal Year 2020, 4th Quarter

(April 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020)

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>1st Quarter</u>	<u>2nd Quarter</u>	<u>3rd Quarter</u>	<u>4th Quarter</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% Budget</u>
INCOME							
Membership Dues	\$41,000.00	\$23,781.00	\$2,930.00	\$1,990.00	\$6,928.00	\$35,629.00	87%
Conference Registration	\$90,000.00	\$24,198.00	\$20,380.00	\$430.00	\$0.00	\$45,008.00	50%
Conference Vendors	\$15,000.00	\$3,700.00	\$5,700.00	\$1,800.00	(\$7,200.00)	\$4,000.00	27%
Conference Sponsorship	\$7,000.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$5,950.00	(\$5,750.00)	\$700.00	10%
Publication Advertising	\$4,000.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,256.00	\$360.00	\$720.00	\$3,936.00	98%
Publication Sales	\$1,150.00	\$45.00	\$180.00	\$45.00	\$135.00	\$405.00	35%
Mailing List Sales	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Off-Meeting Workshops	\$5,500.00	\$1,710.00	\$285.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,995.00	36%
Bank Interest	\$125.00	\$35.52	\$34.79	\$32.94	\$28.62	\$131.87	105%
Investment Interest	\$2,000.00	\$751.43	\$438.34	\$328.63	\$2,545.00	\$4,063.40	203%
Gifts to Operations	\$500.00	\$305.00	\$231.00	\$80.00	\$236.00	\$852.00	170%
Miscellaneous	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$200.00	\$7,811.68	\$0.00	\$8,011.68	0%
Total Income	\$166,375.00	\$56,625.95	\$31,635.13	\$18,828.25	(\$2,357.38)	\$104,731.95	63%
EXPENSES							
Administrator	\$20,000.00	\$5,857.98	\$3,182.71	\$5,258.87	\$3,685.47	\$17,985.03	90%
Web Services	\$6,000.00	\$5,657.40	\$0.00	\$318.00	\$187.16	\$6,162.56	103%
Archivist	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	100%
Accountant	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,145.00	\$0.00	\$1,145.00	76%
Advocacy	\$2,870.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,370.00	\$2,870.00	100%
Insurance Policy	\$1,100.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$957.00	\$957.00	87%
Phone	\$650.00	\$166.36	\$167.14	\$166.54	\$165.86	\$665.90	102%
Postage	\$905.00	\$349.48	\$289.11	\$162.71	\$401.35	\$1,202.65	133%
Office Supplies	\$150.00	\$0.00	\$62.64	\$44.81	\$0.00	\$107.45	72%
Food	\$2,730.00	\$546.79	\$1,977.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,523.91	92%
Travel	\$2,450.00	\$1,171.72	\$492.02	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,663.74	68%
Equipment	\$330.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Printing and Design	\$6,150.00	\$0.00	\$2,597.55	\$1,290.18	\$1,875.05	\$5,762.78	94%
Conference	\$108,000.00	\$1,922.81	\$72,307.96	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$74,730.77	69%
Lodging	\$2,540.00	\$417.89	\$725.66	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,143.55	45%
Honoraria	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$1,200.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,200.00	48%
Awards and Prizes	\$1,300.00	\$0.00	\$575.00	\$0.00	\$750.00	\$1,325.00	102%
Scholarships	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	0%
Banking Fees	\$6,000.00	\$1,483.98	\$2,214.38	\$932.13	\$786.82	\$5,417.31	90%
Investments	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Disaster Assistance	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0%
Miscellaneous	\$200.00	\$0.00	\$245.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$245.00	123%
Total Expenses	\$166,375.00	\$19,074.41	\$88,036.29	\$9,818.24	\$10,178.71	\$127,107.65	76%
Net Income or (Loss)		\$37,551.54	(\$56,401.16)	\$9,010.01	(\$12,536.09)	(\$22,375.70)	

Account Balances

	<u>Opening</u>	<u>Credits</u>	<u>Debits</u>	<u>Closing</u>
PNC Checking	\$61,237.66	Operating (\$9,839.61)	(\$2,357.38)	(\$10,178.71)
PNC Savings	\$76,756.62	Restricted \$140,826.36	\$1,590.00	\$0.00
Vanguard Bonds	\$88,400.66	Reserve \$58,231.25	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	\$226,394.94	Surplus \$46,724.84	\$0.00	\$0.00
		Totals \$235,942.84	(\$767.38)	(\$10,178.71)
				\$224,996.75

Summary - Fourth Quarter FY 2020

Opening Balance	\$235,942.84
Total Income	(\$767.38)
Total Expenses	(\$10,178.71)
Closing Balance	\$224,996.75

Restricted Funds

	<u>Opening</u>	<u>New Gifts</u>	<u>Spending</u>	<u>Closing</u>
PNC Savings	\$54,015.70	Disaster Assist. \$13,584.00	\$381.00	\$0.00
Vanguard Bonds	\$88,400.66	Education \$121,626.36	\$473.00	\$0.00
Total	\$142,416.36	Graduate Schol \$265.00	\$701.00	\$0.00
		Finch Award \$5,351.00	\$35.00	\$0.00
		Total \$140,826.36	\$1,590.00	\$0.00
				\$142,416.36

IMAGE CREDITS

FRONT COVER IMAGE

Rothstein, Arthur, 1915-1985. *Fruit picker with truck load of apples. Camden County, New Jersey.* October 1938. Nitrate negative. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. <http://www.loc.gov/>. 3 September 2020.

FRONT COVER, TOP LEFT

Highsmith, Carol M., 1946-. *Pumpkins for sale at a produce market along state highway 1 near Milford, Delaware.* 6 September 2018. Digital tiff file. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. <http://www.loc.gov/>. 2 September 2020.

FRONT COVER, BOTTOM RIGHT

Bain News Service. *Geo. Tibbetts, Carlisle, 1919.* [between ca. 1915 and 1918]. Nitrate negative. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. <http://www.loc.gov/>. 3 September 2020.

Snedeger, West Virginia Wesleyan, 1919. 1919. Nitrate negative. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. <http://www.loc.gov/>. 3 September 2020.

BACK COVER, LEFT TO RIGHT

Collier, John, Jr. 1913-1992. *Fall activity. Little Falls, New York.* 6 September 2018. Nitrate negative. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. <http://www.loc.gov/>. 3 September 2020.

Hollem, Howard, R. *Thanksgiving, 1942. Turkey, pumpkin pie, cranberry sauce, sweet potatoes—nothing is too good for Uncle Sam's fighting nephews when they come home to Silver Spring, Maryland.* November 1942. Nitrate negative. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. <http://www.loc.gov/>. 3 September 2020.

Bonn, Philip. *Schenectady, New York. Elmer Avenue Elementary School.* June 1943. Nitrate negative. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. <http://www.loc.gov/>. 3 September 2020.

PAGE 10

Mrs. Marg. V. Lally voting. c.1900s. Glass negative. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. <http://www.loc.gov/>. Web 27 Oct. 2015.

PAGE 20 (BELOW)

Smallbones. Halloween decoration in Weatherly, Carbon County, Pennsylvania. 6 November 2016. Photograph. CC0 1.0 Universal Public Domain Dedication, via Wikimedia Commons. 17 September 2020.



Why Become Certified?

It provides a competitive edge.

It strengthens the profession.

It recognizes professional achievement and commitment.

It supports your personal and professional advancement.



**Join your colleagues and
get CERTIFIED**

**2020 was our biggest
year yet!**

**Start planning to take the
2021 ACA Exam!**

Exam date will be announced soon!

Contact the Regent for Outreach at outreach@certifiedarchivists.org or the ACA Secretariat at aca@caphill.com to find out more!

For more information about the Certified Archivist process, go to the ACA website
(www.certifiedarchivists.org/get-certified)

The Academy of Certified Archivists
230 Washington Avenue Extension, Suite 101
Albany, New York 12203

518-694-8471

aca@caphill.com

www.certifiedarchivists.org

TIMEVALUE MAIL

MARAC

Dickinson College
P.O. Box 1773
Carlisle, PA 17013



Editor
Jodi Boyle

Associate Editor
Melissa Nerino



ISSN 0738-9396

The Mid-Atlantic Archivist (MAA) is the quarterly newsletter of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference (MARAC). MARAC membership includes interested individuals who live and work in Delaware, the District of Columbia, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. MARAC seeks to promote the professional welfare of its members; to effect cooperation among individuals concerned with the documentation of the human experience; to enhance the exchange of information among colleagues working in the immediate regional area; to improve the professional competence of archivists, curators of textual, audio-visual and related special research collections, and records managers; and to encourage professional involvement of those actively engaged in the acquisition, preservation, bibliographic control and use of all types of historical research materials.

Individual annual membership dues are \$45. The dues year runs from July 1 through June 30. Membership is not open to institutions, but institutions may purchase subscriptions to MAA at \$45 per year.

Membership applications should be addressed to:
MARAC Dickinson College, P.O. Box 1773, Carlisle, PA 17013;
Phone: (717) 713-9973; Email: administrator@marac.info.
<http://www.marac.info/membership>

Deadlines are March 1, June 1, September 1, and December 1.

Advertising rates and requirements may be obtained from Lara S. Szypszak, Reference Librarian, Manuscript Division, 101 Independence Ave, SE, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540-4680, 202-707-5387, lszy@loc.gov.